

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1805.

[No. 1210.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Eggs in kegs and fraills,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerlemers,
Dumms, Plains, Kerleys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticas, blue Frizzes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

FOR SALE,

On board the sloop COLUMBIA, at A. and E.
JANNEY'S wharf;
New-England Rum, in hogheads,
tierces and barrels.
Sweet Cyder, in barrels.
Potatoes,
70 barrels Boston Beef.
Few boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Boxes of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Said sloop is offered for sale,
freight, or charter. Apply to Captain Gardner,
on board, or to
JOHN C. LADD.
January 12.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,
For Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE

Also on hand.

A few hdds. retailing Molasses,
Hogheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Beef, Boston inspection,
Mackerel, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine Sheathing Paper,
Suchong Tea, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.
Jan. 8.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership of Robert & John Gray
is this day dissolved by mutual consent—
all persons indebted to them will please to make
payment to Robert Gray, who is hereby author-
ized to settle the business of the late firm.
ROBERT GRAY,
JOHN GRAY.

ROBERT GRAY

CONTINUES the Bookfelling and Station-
ery business in the Store heretofore occupied
by Robert & John Gray, and respectfully solicits
a continuance of the patronage of his friends and
the public.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
executed in the neatest manner on moderate terms.

JOHN GRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he is now opening for sale a
handsome assortment of **BOOKS & STATION-
ERY**, in the Store adjoining J. & M. Schol-
field's, King Street, where all orders in his line
will be thankfully received and carefully attended
to.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
done on moderate terms.

January 9.

The Subscriber intends soon to fall
from Alexandria in the brig Rebecca, captain
Mark Butts, for the West Indies.

George Walker.

Washington City, Jan. 31, 1805.

Freight will be taken.

In the cabin of the ship
OLIVA-BRANCH, for ROTTER-
DAM; and two or three passen-
gers may be accommodated. Expected to sail
in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master
on board, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.
January 12.

For Sale or Freight.

The Schooner
B E T S Y;
Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful
well built vessel, and sails well;
built in the year 1802; and now lying at Mr.
Shreve's wharf. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Jan. 2.

For Sale, or Charter.

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Laying at Rainlay's wharf; bur-
then about 650 barrels, well found,
and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply
to
ROBERT B. JAMESON,
OR TO
MANDEVILLE & JAMESON;
Who have for Sale,
New-England RUM, in hogheads
and barrels.
Dec. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,
Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS,

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Baniwa Emery
2 do. Comoreally Sannahs
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seepore Baftahs
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cogmayr Colfahs.
1 do. Jobannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cafes Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
2 sacks Sago
3 chests Hyfon Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 cafe Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy a
2 hdds. Armagnac do.
5 hdds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.
January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerfeymeres and swandowns
Beardskins and farnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boiled camblets
Silk, cotton, and worked hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Disper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marfeilles
Laces, edgings, and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton fringes.
January 7.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to
the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that
a dividend of four and an half per cent, on the
capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, end-
ing this day, is declared, and will be ready to
be paid to them or their representatives, on
Thursday next, the 10th instant.
By order of the President and Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.
447

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale
at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jameson
20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hdds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica
Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,
20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy
besides to import,
8050 Bbls. of 18 and 23 quality refined Sugar,
2 Hdds. Madder,
4 Hdds. Green Copersa,
6 Teirces Roll Beimbons,
2 Hdds. Allum,
1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,
1 Pipes of full Bodied Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lisbon,
8 Pipes Particular Tenneriffe,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
30 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Bales Calfia,
500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Race, do.
200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,
70 Boxes St. Jago, do.
3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Cask Pearl Batley,
15 Hdds. Bright Molasses,
15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Huntera Pipes,
20 boxes of Mustard,
1 Cafe Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,
100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,
30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Canisters,
20 Boxes Fig Blue,
3 Sercons fine floatant Indigo,
Lisper, and Hamilton's Snuff,
1 Cafe of Macouba, do.
1 Do. French Rappee.
Mandeville & Jameson.
Nov. 30.

JAMES SANDERSON.

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira
Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hdds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburghs,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,
5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.
Nov. 2.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS RECEIVED, & OFFERS FOR SALE,

160 pieces twilled Sacking, and
3 cafes Cotton Hosiery, well as-
sorted.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

A few tierces excellent Rice.
Six hdds. best retailing Molasses.
Sixteen hdds. Surinam Sugars.
A few hundred bushels of coarse
Salt.

Dec. 17.

J. G. Ladd.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of

GOODS,

suited to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine and second Cloth, 6ric, Cassimeres, frizzes, Coatings, Beardskins, Dixey, Cassimeres & Blain Mole Skin, Tollenett, Swanstown, and Mr. feils, Velvet, Confection, Hunting, and Genoa, Corns, 12 & 2 Irish Linen, Shirting, Cotton, long Lawn, Lapaloes, Brimmas White, and Brown, Prattinas, Cress, Howies, Tick- tenburgs, Osnaburghs and Hes. Hans, Worked, Cotton, & Silk Hosiery, Ruffs, and Druff Blankets, Chintz's, Calicoes, & Colored Cambrics, do. do. Furniture, Ladies Patent Cloth	Lenen, & Cotton Cam- bric, Cambric, Jaconett, Mull, Mull, & Book Mullin, do. Tarnished and Lace Cambrics, Harnished and Flushed Shawls, Cambric Hiss, do. India Book Mullin, H. handkerchiefs, Black Laces, Voile, Edgings, Laces, Imperial, and Pic Nic Mitts, Extra Long Silk & Wash Leather Gloves, Tullian Port Silks, Cam- bric, do. do. Marking & Sewing Silks, Silk Cords, and Taffels. Artificial Feathers, Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, Tambouring Cotton, Fringed & Plain, Cotton Counterpins, Bastias, Emerites, Gum nabs, &c.
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Also—By wholesale.
2 Cafes Chintzes and Callicoes
At very reduced prices.
Nov. 13.

JAMES BACON.

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-Yor
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIE

consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Tenneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spittle,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Copersa, & Blain
stone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Calfia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot, assorted,
F and F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistol Flints,
Single and double Bauls do. in papers and
canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.
June 22.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3.

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the
Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the
State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here.

Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.
December 17.

MUSEUM OF WAX-WORK.

Is now added to the Museum of Wax-Work, the astonishing

INVISIBLE LADY.

THE ACCOUSTIC TEMPLE,
Incomprehensible Crystal, and Reflecting Mirror,

IS NOW EXHIBITING

In the Town of Alexandria, at the House of Mr. Matt Washington Tavern.

THE Amateurs of Science and Curious Experiments will find in this Exhibition, the most surprising Phenomenon that has ever been discovered in Acoustics; the Proprietor therefore presumes to flatter himself, that the enlightened and liberal public will honor his performance with the same interest and pleasure as London, Liverpool and New-York.

This inexplicable Auricular and Optical Illusion,

Which professes to expose the practices of artful impostors, pretended magicians and exorcists, and to open the eyes of those who still foster an absurd belief in ghosts, witches, conjurations, doemoniacs, &c. will enable the attentive observer to form a just idea of the artifices by which they imposed on the credulous and superstitious, in this and former ages; and afford also to the spectator an interesting and pleasing entertainment.

Description of the Exhibition.

In a Temple representing those where the Egyptians delivered their oracles, is a small Altar, and a Crystal (as described by Dr. Dee, &c.) for consulting Spirits. From this proceed the Orals for conveying Questions and Answers. The whole apparatus is unconnected with surrounding objects.

A conversation may be held on any subject; Singing, Laughing, Sighing, Breathing, &c. close to the ear of the audience; describing their number, dress, motion, &c. without any visible interference of agency, and so completely deceiving the senses, as to appear to be the effect of Magic.

The above Wonderful and Incomprehensible Exhibition, which has excited the astonishment and gratified the curiosity of the Amateurs of Science and the public in general, in London, &c. is now exhibiting with improvements, as above described.

Price of Admission 75 Cents—Children 50.
* * Hours of Exhibition, from 9 till 1, and from 3 to 6, and from 7 till 9 in the Evening.
February 5.

WAX-WORK.

The Proprietor respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has added

An additional FIGURE to his Museum.

As a proof that his Figures are brought to the greatest perfection.

The Proprietor respectfully informs those who wish to gratify their curiosity, that his Collection of Figures will leave this city in a few days.

January 31.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WHEREAS, Edward Miller, hath by his petition in writing applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria County, at the suit of Garret Haden, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up for the use of his creditors, all his property, real personal and mixed. Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Edward Miller, that on Friday the 8th instant, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house in the town of Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor, will be administered to the said Edward Miller, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of Congress, unless called on then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, this 5th day of February 1855.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

February 6.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO BOY.
Apply to the Printer.

Jan.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 8.

DEBATE

On receding the District of Columbia.
(Continued.)

Mr. Sloan. My friend from Maryland (Mr. Nelson) has observed that it is customary for members to express their sentiments on subjects under discussion in this House; not that he expected to make one proscribed by his observations. I perfectly agree with him that there is no reason to believe that he has, for this plain reason; he has not adduced a single fact in support of his argument; but after exploding all conclusions drawn from public nothing else.

But, Mr. Chairman, under sanction of the aforesaid custom, and also from a sense of duty, I beg the attention of this committee to some brief observations of this important subject. I consider it as altogether improper, unfair and unjust to bring a subject under discussion with others not even contemplated; and to endeavor to influence the minds of members with predictions of certain events, yet in the womb of futurity, that may or may not come to pass. The end contemplated by the present resolutions, is neither the removal of the seat of government, nor to prevent Congress from exercising exclusive jurisdiction over any territory; but to reduce the present quantum. But, say the opposers of these resolutions, the proposed recession of part of the territory, is intended as an opening wedge, preparatory to a total recession and removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Chairman, I do not pretend to a foreknowledge of any member's thoughts before they are articulated in words; those who have this foreknowledge have a great advantage over other members who have it not; but I am free to declare that my opinion is quite the reverse; believing that the recession of that part of the territory contemplated by the resolutions now under consideration, would have a tendency to continue the seat of government in this place.

But it has been asserted that we have no right to make the proposed recession; and from the dictatorial style of the resolutions of the town of Alexandria, and the positive assertions that we have heard on this floor, that it was unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical, I expected from the usual accuracy and correctness of the member who made those assertions, (Mr. Dennis) that he was in possession of documents to substantiate the fact; but, to my surprise, instead of such documents, he has adduced, and principally relied on, his constitution, in which there is not a single imperative sentence obligatory on Congress, either to receive a cession, or when received, to continue exclusive jurisdiction over one foot of territory; the plain and unequivocal language of the constitution leaving it perfectly optional whether to retain jurisdiction or not. Hence I conceive that no legislative body can be justly charged with tyranny or oppression, for altering, or, if from experience it become necessary, disannulling their own acts; a contrary opinion I consider as altogether unconstitutional to improvement, genuine liberty, and the inherent rights of man; and as such I hope will ever be exploded in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the constitutionality and right to recede being settled, it turns solely on the principle of expediency. Here let me ask what advantage the United States derives from exercising exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the territory proposed to be receded? Is not the city sufficient, even admitting the utility or necessity of exclusive jurisdiction? I conceive that no possible advantage can be drawn from a larger quantum of territory. Here let me call the attention of the House to the real and obvious disadvantages; these are, at least, the loss of the time of 176 members of Congress, from twenty to thirty days annually, spent in legislating for the district, at an expense of, from thirty to forty thousand dollars. This enormous expense can only be justified upon the principle contended for during the late administration, "that a public debt was a public blessing;" and consequently that the greater the debt, the greater the blessing.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not consider the expense as the greatest evil; I consider

it as incompatible with the principle of taxation and representation being inseparable; and counteracting the just principle of equal rights set forth in our declaration of independence, to obtain which the noble patriots of America fought, bled, and died. And shall we whilst thousands are yet living, who at the risk of their lives obtained for us the inestimable blessing of liberty, evince to the world that we despise and reject this heavenly gift, this celestial treasure, by continuing in the centre of the Union, at the government, thousands of our fellow citizens, deprived of the elective franchise, exactly in that degraded situation, which the noble patriots before mentioned, chose, rather to suffer death than continue in? I hope we shall not.

Finally Mr. Chairman, considering the principle of exclusive jurisdiction over so large a territory, dangerous in its tendency and as contrary in its nature, to the liberty and independence of these United States, considering it as nursing the germ of aristocracy in our bosom;—as an inexplicable paradox, of liberty supporting tyranny; as a vulture rising in the centre of the union, to prey upon the vitals of liberty, I conceive it a duty I owe, not only to my constituents, and the present generation; but also for the sake of millions yet unborn, to call upon the members of this house, if not in our power at present, to destroy this yet unslighted monster in its infancy, at least to clip its wings so close, that if permitted to live to mature age, it will be unable to fly upon its prey.

Mr. Jackson. Mr. Chairman.—When this subject was first presented to Congress during the present session, I felt a strong predilection in favor of the resolutions, and contemplated to give them my warmest support; after the matured deliberation I have changed the opinion I had partially formed, and with the permission of the committee I will proceed to explain the reasons, which to my mind have been conclusive in influencing that opinion.

The question depends upon two propositions. 1st. The right to cede—2ndly, The policy of the cession. Upon the first point, I am free to declare, the clause in the constitution which has been relied on by the gentlemen who have preceded me, does not prohibit us from adopting the resolutions; the words, Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation are not imperative; a grant of power does not imply a coercion to assume its exercise; if it did we should be in a monstrous dilemma. Congress, the constitution says shall have power to declare war, to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to raise and support armies, &c. yet no man will contend that we are bound to adopt these measures indiscriminately. We search the constitution in vain for that authority to repeal a law; it is an inherent right incident to all governments; the right to repeal unless expressly prohibited or unless violating or impairing contracts growing out of our laws, is co-extensive with the power to exclusive legislation, is conceived in the same terms with the other powers given by the 8th section to Congress.

Mr. Chairman, while I admit there is nothing in the constitution directly prohibitory of the retrocession; I believe the spirit of that instrument would thereby be violated. It is predicated upon the sovereignty and indivisibility of the states, and the impossibility of dividing them of transferring, or extending their territories, or ever exercising any act of sovereignty over the people without their consent. By the adoption of the constitution the people of the United States consented that a part of a territory should be made to Congress of a territory not exceeding ten miles square, with its citizens, for certain specified purposes; but by doing so they did not authorize Congress to dispose of them as they think fit. An interference has been made by the friends of the resolutions that the right of transfer is an implied right, because it is so prohibited. Is this a true construction of our charter? If it is then indeed the great care expended in designing the powers of this government has been worse than useless, because it held forth an idea to the states who were invited to adopt it, that it was limited in its objects. If the right to cede the jurisdiction over the district of Columbia is inferred, because no constitutional barrier exists, the right to cede a portion of any state in the union may be exercised likewise; if the constitution did not repel this idea, there is a natural and inherent right incident to all governments which rejects it; the right of the people to be consulted as to the propriety of transferring the sovereign power over them is a social

and natural right; and social and natural rights survive the dissolution of states; by adopting a system of civil polity we give up certain natural rights; but an act of the government transferring the sovereignty over us to others, without our consent would be totally subversive of the fundamental principles of the social compact, tyrannical, null and void.

We have been told by gentlemen, that precedents may be found in our statutes, for the transfer of territory without the consent of the people; and have we indeed arrived at that epoch, when precedents once established are so much power? Precedents somewhat analogous; made without opposition when the principles involved in them were not examined? I hope in God we have not; when we do; then adhere to liberty! but the precedents quoted are not in point, the transfer of upper Louisiana to the government of the Indiana territory is not a similar case. That country was acquired by treaty, the constitution does not apply to it; it was not a part of the United States, and did not comprehend any portion of the people who were parties to the compact; and I do not believe that it can even be admitted into the union upon an equal footing with the original states without an express amendment to the constitution for that purpose; it would contravene the objects of the constitution, for Congress to assume the right of admitting Louisiana into the union; unless authorized by an amendment for that purpose; as much as to admit the island of Ceylon or any other island, or Continent, whose population would be sufficiently numerous to destroy the very principles of the government; therefore the disposition of upper Louisiana by the act of last session does not afford an analogous case.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Dancing Assemblies.

THE first Assembly will be held at Gadsby's, on Tuesday next, the 14th instant.
February 6.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO BOY
From twelve to fourteen years of age; a general price will be paid.

Apply to

The Printer.

Feb. 6.

d3c

Runaway Negro Girl.

Ran away, from the subscriber, on Monday, the 4th of February, a Negro Girl, named ELSE; aged 13 years, about 4 feet 7 inches high—she is rather cropped in one ear—took with her the following clothes, viz: A grey coating jacket and coat joined together; also, a grey coating rupper, with the body lined with flannel, a coat and jacket of blue and white striped cotton; the said jacket and coat were joined together; also, a blue cloth petticoat, with a grey coating body, blue stockings. Whoever shall take said Negro girl within the district, shall have a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS; if taken 10 miles from Alexandria, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and on miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, if secured in any goal so that I get her again.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

February 6.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY.

Selected from the most interesting and valuable writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVID.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price, 12s and 6s half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author.

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and who is greatly respected as a clergyman and justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given the following opinion of this selection.

"The two volumes of Select Poetry, form a valuable contribution to the stock of English literature. I really consider the work as the best compilation now extant. The selections are arranged in the order of a correct and polished mind, the judgment of a sound and benevolent moralist, and that degree of critical skill which can only be acquired by extensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 7.

POST-OFFICE.

Alexandria, Jan. 30, 1855.
Those persons who have hitherto had their letters and papers delivered by the party post, are requested to call for them at the Post-Office, until a man of good character can be engaged.

George W. Craig.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Extract of a letter of a respectable commercial house, in Lisbon, to their correspondents in this city, dated November 26.

"We are this moment informed, that a gentleman, who has just reached here from Spain, says that he overtook Mr. Ferrer, the British charge d'affaires, on the road, he having left Madrid the afternoon of the 14th instant."

From the Washington Federalist.

Monday last being the day appointed by the Senate for the reception of the answer, and to proceed in the trial of Judge Chase, the High Court of Impeachment was formed between 12 and 1 o'clock. The Managers of the House of Representatives appeared and took their seats on the right of the Court. Upon Judge Chase being called he appeared attended by his Counsel, Messrs. Martin, Harper and Hopkinson. The President then informed him that that was the day appointed for him to put in his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, and asked whether he was prepared with his answer. Judge Chase replied that from the shortness of time allowed him he had only been able to have a rough draft of his answer, which he requested might be furnished to be read by himself and his counsel. He having been obtained of the Court, he proceeded to read the answer, which was read alternately by himself and Messrs. Harper and Hopkinson his Counsel.

After the reading of the answer was finished, Mr. Randolph, on behalf of the Managers, requested to be furnished with a copy of it, and time allowed to consult the House of Representatives as to the replication, necessary to be put in. The President informed him that the Court would consult together and give them an answer. The members of the Court then retired.

The plea or answer of Judge Chase to the articles of impeachment, was too long to be accurately taken down, from the reading. It shall however appear as soon as a correct copy can be obtained. The following impressive and elegant conclusion, we hasten to lay before our readers, as a specimen of the ability with which the plea is drawn. The whole presents such a clear, conspicuous, and comprehensive view of the conduct of Judge Chase, on the subjects alluded to in the articles of impeachment, that a conviction of his innocence cannot but follow an impartial perusal of it. The effect on the audience was uncommonly great.

"This Respondent has now laid before this Honorable Court, as well as the time allowed him would permit, all the circumstances of his case. With an humble trust in Providence and a consciousness that he hath discharged all his official duties with justice and impartiality, to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and that intentionally he hath committed no crime or misdemeanor, or any violation of the constitution or laws of his country. Confiding in the impartiality, independence and integrity of his judges, and that they will patiently hear and conscientiously determine this case, without being influenced by the spirit of party, by popular prejudice or political motives, he cheerfully submits himself to their decision.

If it shall appear to this honorable Court from the evidence produced, that he hath acted in his judicial character with willful injustice or partiality, he doth not wish any favor, but expects that the whole extent of the punishment permitted in the constitution will be inflicted upon him.

If any part of his official conduct shall appear to this honorable Court, *stricti juris*, to have been illegal, or to have proceeded from ignorance or error in judgment; or if any part of his conduct shall appear although illegal, to have been irregular or improper, but not to have flowed from a depravity of heart, or any unworthy motive he feels confident that this Court will make allowance for the imperfections and frailties incident to man. He is satisfied that every member of this tribunal will observe the principles of humanity and justice, will presume him innocent until his guilt shall be established by legal and credible witnesses; and will be governed in his decision, by the moral and christian rule, of rendering that justice to this respondent which he would wish to receive.

This respondent now stands not merely before an earthly tribunal, but also before that awful Being, whose presence fills all space, and whose all seeing eye more especially surveys the temples of justice and religion. In a little time, his accusers, his judges, and himself must appear at the Bar of Omnipotence, where the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, and every human being shall answer for his deeds done in the body, and shall be compelled to give evidence against himself in the presence of an assembled universe. To his omniscient

judge, at that awful hour, he now appeals for the rectitude and purity of his conduct as to all the matters of which he is this day accused.

He hath now only to adjure each member of this Honorable Court, by the living God, and in his holy name, to render impartial justice to him according to the constitution and laws of the United States; he makes this solemn demand of each member, by all his hopes of happiness in the world to come, which he will have voluntarily renounced by the oath he has taken, if he shall willfully do him injustice or disregard the constitution or laws of the United States, which he has solemnly sworn to make the rule and standard of his judgment and decision.

SAMUEL CHASE.

The Senate have, we understand, rejected the treaty for extinguishing the Indian title to certain lands within the limits of the state of Georgia; twelve votes being given in its favor, and nineteen against it. The treaty provided for extinguishing the Indian title to a tract of land not exceeding two millions of acres, and for the payment by the United States, of two hundred thousand dollars, by the creation of an irrevocable stock to that amount, and the payment of a perpetual interest thereon of twelve thousand dollars.

(Nat. Int.)

For many years after the adoption of the federal constitution, the pride and boast of its friends, the federalists, was the wisdom displayed in creating three distinct and independent branches, which operating severally as checks, should secure the people against the monopoly of power in either branch. But of those three, the judiciary promised to deserve the greatest confidence. "The best of men are but imperfect beings, and notwithstanding their virtues, are liable to be more or less affected" if exposed to strong temptations. It was therefore an act of the greatest wisdom to place our judges as far as possible out of the reach of all temptation, by leaving them to the exercise of their judgment, with no motive, no interest to bias their decisions. Their offices fixed, their salaries secured to them, and thus they had no party to gain, no contingent emolument to expect. There was one consideration it is true, and one alone which could have any weight in regulating their conduct, and that was the importance of preserving the character of inviolable adherence to the eternal principles of truth and justice. Interests they had none, other than to maintain unspotted reputations. Such was the establishment of the judiciary system, and sanguine indeed were the hopes of its friends, that it would prove the impregnable fortress of American liberty. We say and repeat it with melancholy emphasis, such was the plan of the judiciary.

Soon after Mr. Jefferson came into power an attack was made upon the radical principles of our constitution. In the debate which terminated in the sacrifice of one portion of the judiciary. Mr. Giles the violent enemy of the federal covenant and the warm advocate of Virginia agrarian dissent, advanced doctrines which but too plainly foreboded the destruction of the theory of our constitution. Were there any doubts however as to the fate which awaits the judiciary system. Mr. Giles has removed them this session by a frank avowal of his principles. We say his principles, and he is a Virginian, and the will of Virginia is Law.

In contradiction to the assertions of the framers of the federal constitution, and the sense of its friends, Mr. Giles declares that it was intended that the judiciary should be independent of the control of the executive alone, but at the disposition of the legislature!! Here then is an end to unbiased justice. Here then liberty is put in jeopardy and justice to be arranged before the tribunal of party. The security which the minority or smaller states, enjoyed, in the independence of judges, is to be wrested from them, and an important provision of the fed. compact dissolved. A new prospect arises before those who had nothing to consult but their own consciences and their characters.

Judges must conform their politics and their decisions to the views and interest of that part of the Union, which owing to the privilege of a representation of property, possesses an irresistible power in the legislative body; or risk the tenure of their offices.

Now let those who have experienced the growing impulse of national pride, who have rejoiced in the wisdom of those sages, who framed the federal constitution, examine and compare the doctrines which were, and which are advanced, and say does the administration of Mr. Jefferson

justly tend to inspire a confidence in the people.

(Reperitory.)

Since the last acknowledgement of donations to the Soup-House the committee of the poor have received the following, and for which they return their sincere thanks.

A waggon load of wood, from a friend to the poor.—His second donation.
Two bushels of choice beans from a well-wisher to the institution.
Ten dollars, from a person unknown, by the hands of a friend.
A waggon load of wood from a gentleman in Fairfax.
Ten dollars inclosed in a letter without a signature.
Five dollars from a gentleman in Fairfax.
Several quarters of a dollar for plates of soup, from different persons.
A quantity of excellent Scotch Licks, from a friend.—second donation.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

On Saturday arrived here two British packets, both of them from Falmouth, (Eng.) One of them is the Eliza, captain Patterson, with the November mail; the other is the Leicester, captain Bell, with the December mail. The latter had a passage of forty nine days, and brings London papers to the evening of the 12th Dec.

From these papers it appears that Mr. Pitt, had publicly declared, that War with Spain was inevitable: and that he feared Portugal would be obliged to become a party in the war against England. The presumption therefore is, that as soon as parliament assembles war will be immediately declared.

One of the papers contains an account of the loss of the British ship Romney, of fifty guns on the coast of Holland, laden with bullocks and vegetables for the Texel fleet. Crew saved. This disaster took place on the South Haak Sand, five miles west of the Texel. All the masts went overboard, and the officers and crew quitted her on rafts and in the boats. A few of the men were picked up by a British ship of war; all the officers and the rest of the seamen were made prisoners by the boats of the Dutch fleet, and this valuable ship soon went to pieces. This accident is said to have originated by the Romney mistaking three American ships wrecked the night before on the Haak Sand, for part of the Texel fleet at anchor. Several merchant vessels went ashore about the same time.

The gales on the coast of Holland are stated to have been dreadful.

NORFOLK, February 1.

Arrived ship Medway, captain Barnard, 42 days from Dublin.

Brig George, capt. Rust, 28 days from Tobago, and 16 days last from St. Thomas. Left the schooner John, Bayton, to sail for Norfolk in 10 days.

Brig Cabinet, capt. Davis, 93 days from Fecamp, via Falmouth.

Schooner Thomas, capt. Harwood, 25 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Sloop Grand Sachem, capt. Bolles, 14 days from Turk's Island.

Schooner Rachel, captain Neal, (of Alexandria) 17 days from Barbadoes. Left at Barbadoes, ship Little William, Baldry, and schooner Emily, Forster, of this port by Fair Trader, for Philadelphia, and schooner Patience, of Alexandria, to sail in two days for Martinique. Saw last Saturday, 3 leagues from the Cape, a brig dismantled.

In Hampton Roads.

Ship Glory, captain Woodend, 43 days from Dublin. Left the Martha Bland, capt. Wyvil, arrived the day before, leaky, 46 days from Norfolk. On 13th January, in lat. 33, 49, long. 69, spoke the schooner Three Sisters, 61 days out from Jamaica, bound to North-Carolina, short of provisions and water, and her main-mast sprung: supplied them with some provisions, tho' the sea ran very high. Captain Woodend left the ship in the Roads on Sunday night, to come up to town; when the boat upset off Sandy Point, and he with the utmost exertion saved himself; but we are sorry to say, that a promising young man named Henry Barrett (apprentice to the ship) is drowned.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

Mulhovoado sugar in hhds.

Green Coffee in tierces

Antigua & Tobago rum in hhds.

Cognac Brandy in pipes

Barrels of Prime BEEF.

Nathaniel Wadley, & Co.

Jan. 24

For SALE—or to be Bartered,

WET OR DRY GOODS,

On very advantage terms.

34 Hundred Acres of LAND,

In Montgomery County, State of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington.

The title is perfect, the patents bearing an early date, and the patents having ever since remained in the possession of the land. The soil is remarkable rich; the common product being from 22 to 25 barrels of Corn per acre. It is also well calculated for the production of Hemp and Flax, and of Wheat, Rye Oats and other Grain, and is well timbered; has several valuable mills near it; the main post road passes through it; and upon the whole is calculated in a superior manner, for the residence of five or six industrious men.

Those who wish to migrate to Kentucky, will find it much to their interest, to call on the subscriber as soon as possible, and examine the title papers.

Henry Moore, Land and stock broker, &c.

Feb. 7.

I do certify that about two years since I travelled through the lands mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, and found them to be equal, if not superior, to any land in Kentucky; and from the documents in my possession, and other information, I am certain the title to the same is clear and indisputable. I would, therefore, recommend to those who wish to migrate thence, to purchase the said lands, as they can be had on reasonable terms.

Henry Moore.

Alexandria, 6th Feb. 1804.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

At the Alexandria Library—King Street. Expects to receive by the first arrival, from Philadelphia,

Memoirs of the Life, Writings and correspondence of the late Sir William Jones, of Calcutta.

Justly celebrated for his valuable researches in Asiatic Literature, the extent of his genius, and for every amiable quality which can adorn the character of the Scholar and polite Gentleman.

By Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth.

It will form one Octavo Volume of five hundred pages of fine wave medium paper, and will be ornamented with an elegant Portrait of Sir William Jones, and a Fac Simile of his hand writing.

Price 275 Cents, neatly bound. For a character of the above interesting work, by a judicious critic, see the Port-Folio of 3d November last.

Expected also from the Classic Press of Messrs. Payne & Co.

Virgil, Horace, Caesar and Sallust, in usum Delphini.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE, The AMERICAN GARDENER.

CONTAINING Ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of the Flower Garden, Vine Yard, Nursery, Hop Yard, Green House, and Hot House.

By John Gardiner & David Hepburn, Late Gardeners for General Mason and General Mercey.

Feb. 7.

2061

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the property of James Douglas, Fairfax county, near the Great Falls of Potomac, whereon he has lately died, as verified by me under a decree of the Chancery court of said county to take place on the 10th day of last December, having been unavoidably postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, I therefore hereby give notice that I shall proceed to sell the same on Friday the 29th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The terms will be one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, from the day of sale, and on the completion of the last payment a title will be made to the premises, under the decree above mentioned.

JOHN POTTS, Commissioner.

February 7.

The printers of the Washington Federalist and Frederick Town Herald are requested to publish the above once a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Tuesday morning, a gold BREAST PIN set with hair, with the cypher C. in front; whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printer shall receive the above reward.

February 7.

